

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

Vol. I.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1801.

[No. 36.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Ven-
due Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hhds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit
and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and
casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,
French Brandy do.
Whiskey in bls.
Coffee in bags,
Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,
Raisins in kegs,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Tobacco,
Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flan-
nels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Ozna-
burgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book
and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain,
Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17.

Auctioneer.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,
The 24th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold
at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.
Sugar in barrels,
Bacon in lots,
Soal Leather in lots,
Soap in boxes,
Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swan-
downs, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish li-
nens, hummums, German and British of-
naburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book
and tamboured muslins, and a number of
other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

Auctioneers.

January 7.

WILLIAM OXLEY & CO.

King-street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Superfine, second and coarse
broad and narrow cloths, kerseymeres,
swansdowns, coatings, swanskins, blan-
kets, flannels, fancy calicoes and chintzes,
black bombazets, durants, ruseletts, I-
rish linens, Barcelona and pullicat hand-
kerchiefs, womens' and mens' cotton and
worsted hose, dimities, checks, filks,
threads, &c. &c. which will be sold low
for cash, or bartered for flour or tobacco.
Dec. 10,

FURTHER EXTRACTS

From London Papers, received by the
Duke of Clarence Packet, arrived at
New-York—35 days from Falmouth.

FIRST REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CON-
SIDER OF THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE
OF PROVISIONS.

The committee appointed to consider
of the present high price of provisions and
to whom so much of his majesty's most
gracious speech from the throne to both
houses of parliament, as relates thereto:
and also the several petitions presented to
the house, complaining of the high price
of provisions, were referred:—

Have, in proceeding to the considera-
tion of the important and extensive subject
referred to them, thought it their duty to
direct their attention, in the first instance,
to such measures as might be proposed,
for alleviating, as speedily as possible, the
present pressure, without entering, at this
moment, into a detailed enquiry respecting
the various causes which may have con-
curred in producing it. Your committee
conceive that by so doing, they shall best
execute the intentions of the house, which
has already shewn, by its proceedings, that
it considers the deficiency of the stock of
grain at the commencement of the late
harvest, and the high price which now
prevails, as sufficient inducements for a-
dopting without loss of time, the most ob-
vious remedies. With this view, laws
have already been bro't forward for encou-
raging the importation of grain, for em-
powering his majesty to prohibit the ex-
portation of every article of provision;
for permitting the importation thereof free
from duty; for prohibiting all distillation
from grain, and the use of wheat in starch;
for permitting the barley which was dam-
aged by wet, to be made into malt, with-
out being steeped during the time now re-
quired by law; for allowing sugar to be
used instead of malt in the brewery; and
for lowering the duty upon the importa-
tion of hops.

Your committee were confirmed in their
opinion of the propriety of this order of
proceeding, by considering that no minute
enquiry into the state of the crop, or the
stock now on hand, could be made without
great delay; even supposing that any
mode had been suggested for conducting
such an enquiry, which afforded a reasona-
ble prospect of sufficient accuracy in the
result, and which would be attended
with great, if not insurmountable objec-
tions in the execution. Your committee
also see no ground for believing that any
result, attainable by the most detailed en-
quiry, could lead to any practical conclu-
sion, applicable to the present emergency.
At the same time, having many documents
before them, which could not be examined
without much delay, and which, check-
ed by the very extensive information of
members from different parts of the coun-
try, appeared likely to enable them to

form a general estimate of the crop, your
committee have thought it right to avail
themselves of those materials for that pur-
pose.

These documents consist of very nume-
rous returns to those enquiries, which dif-
ferent departments of Government have
directed to be made by the receivers of
the land tax; by the various officers em-
ployed under the boards of taxes, stamps
and excise, and by those amongst the cler-
gy, to whom circular letters for that pur-
pose had been addressed by the bishops in
each diocese. Though the returns are not
complete from every county, yet the om-
issions upon the whole are neither nume-
rous nor important.

Your committee are sensible that upon
the accuracy of accounts of this nature, ta-
ken separately, no positive reliance can be
placed; or at least, that the weight to be
given to them must vary in each instance,
according to the opinion entertained of the
diligence and informations of the persons
by whom they were made. Your com-
mittee observe, however, that the general
result of returns made by each descripti-
ons of persons is nearly the same: that
result is strongly confirmed upon the whole
by the information of members from almost
every part of England, founded upon their
local enquiries, observation and correspon-
dence. Whether the average is struck
from the statements of the crop in the feve-
ral counties, without regard to their size,
population or productiveness, or by throw-
ing them into different classes, with a view
to those important points, still the general
conclusion is not materially affected. Your
committee have not had the same means of
enquiry, respecting the produce of Scot-
land; but their information as far as it
reaches, is by no means less favorable.
Your committee, therefore, think them-
selves justified in taking this general re-
sult as a sufficient ground for those opini-
ons and measures which they propose to
submit, without delay, to the judgment of
the house.

There appears, upon the whole of this
information, reason to believe, that the
general deficiency in the crop of wheat in
England and Wales, below an average
crop, does not amount to quite so much as
one fourth; and that the crops of barley
and oats (though by no means uniformly
good) have been very productive in many
of those counties from which the principal
supply is ordinarily furnished; and there-
fore that the produce of the kingdom in
those articles cannot, upon the whole, be
considered as materially inferior to an ave-
rage crop. It is also probable, that in
forming an average under such circum-
stances as the present, where the harvest
has been so uncommonly various in differ-
ent districts, and even in different parts
of the same district, greater weight may
have been given to instances of deficiency
than to those of abundance, and that the
produce is more likely to be stated below
than above the truth.

It is also very material to observe, that
by all the accounts, there is reason to think
that the quality of every description of
grain is upon the whole greatly superior to
that of the last year; and that therefore the
increased quantity and superior quality of
Flour to be derived from a given quantity
of grain, may be expected to compensate,
in some degree for the deficiency of the
produce below the average, estimated by
the acre. The accounts of the stock in
hand furnished by these returns, are neces-
sarily more uncertain; they are in some
degree various but they do not upon the
whole furnish any ground for doubting
the prevailing opinion, confirmed by the
general information of the Members who
have attended your committee, that the
stock of British Corn at the harvest was
reduced far below its usual amount, and
was in most places nearly, in many abso-
lute exhausted.

In addition to what has been stated,
respecting the produce of the crop and the
stock in hand, it is to be observed, with a
view to the state of the markets in the
time which has elapsed since the harvest,
that the farmers during that period have
had a double demand to supply out of the
new crop, for consumption, and this at a
season when most of their hands were em-
ployed in the ordinary labors of the field.
The quantity of grain used for Seed-Corn
is generally estimated at about 6 weeks
consumption; and the increase of this
quantity in the present year, from much
more land being sown with Wheat than
(usual, during a season particularly favorable
though it gives an encouraging prospect
of future plenty) must have added, for the
time, to the difficulty of furnishing suffi-
cient supplies for the market, and thereby
have contributed to increase the temporary
distress. This unusual demand for Wheat,
and other circumstances also peculiar to
the season, have contributed in many
places to delay the threshing out Barley
and Oats and may have had a similar
temporary effect on the price of these arti-
cles.

It appears to your committee, that these
circumstances might be expected to have
produced a very high price at this season,
even if the late harvest had been abundant:
that the degree in which it has been defi-
cient, must naturally have added to such
price, whether with or without the con-
currence of any other causes, the exist-
ence and effects of which your committee
propose to investigate in a further stage
of their proceedings. Your committee
therefore think it may reasonably be ex-
pected, that the price, produced in some
degree by temporary circumstances, will,
when those circumstances have ceased to
operate, experience a reduction; especial-
ly when it is generally known, that on
the result of all the information that has
been collected from every part of the king-
dom; there is no ground to suppose that
the deficiency in the crop below the usual
average, is greater than what your com-

...have already stated; and when it is also seen to how considerable an extent we may confidently expect that deficiency to be remedied, by the double operation of importation and economy.

With respect to the former of these objects, your committee observe that within twelve months from Sept. 26, 1799, to Sept. 27, 1800, there have been imported into Great-Britain no less than 1,261,932 Quarters of Wheat and Flour, 67,988 Barley, 479,320 Oats, 300,693 Cwt. Rice.

This happened under the unfavourable circumstances of a harvest abroad uncommonly deficient in quality, and not abundant in quantity, and of the late period of the season, when the Bounty was granted by Parliament.

[To be continued.]

Treaty between the king of England and the elector of Mentz.

Aschaffenburg, Nov. 4.

The memorable treaty which was concluded at Pfora, near Donaueschingen, on the 30th of April, between the king of Great-Britain and the elector of Mentz, has at length transpired:—It is as follows:

Be it known to all whom it may concern, that as his electoral highness of Mentz, as a member of the empire, and agreeably to his attachment to its constitution, participates in the war which the German empire has been forced to declare against France, for defending and maintaining its constitution, and the integrity of its territory—and as his highness is convinced of the necessity for gaining this salutary purpose, not only of employing all the forces which the laws of the empire require of every state under the title of contingents, but also of using still greater means, the sooner to procure an honorable and lasting peace, which the occupation of a considerable part of the electoral territories on the side of France, and the repeated invasion of the remaining territories of his electoral highness by the same power, as well as the exhausted state of his resources, effected by his extraordinary exertions for the good of the armies fighting in Germany for the general cause, did not allow his electoral highness to do to the extent he might have wished, his electoral highness has applied to his Britannic majesty (likewise engaged in a war with the same enemy, in consequence of the attack made by France) inviting his majesty to assist his electoral highness in the execution of these measures, in a manner that might be thought the most effective. As his Britannic majesty on his part entertains similar sentiments with his electoral highness, and wishes to give him a proof of his friendship, and of his desire to promote the just and salutary object he has in view, his majesty has nominated Mr. Wickham, his minister plenipotentiary and commissioner, to adjust the points relating to this important object; and his electoral highness, on his part, has nominated count Spaur his privy counsellor, for the same purpose, who, having exchanged their full powers, have agreed on the following articles:

Art. 1. His electoral highness of Mentz offers to form a corps of 3,464 men, infantry as well as cavalry (but so that the latter shall not constitute above one eleventh part of the whole corps) which is to be left at the disposal of his Britannic majesty, to be employed by him in any part of Europe he should wish it; and that

for so long as his majesty shall take an active share in the war at present carrying on on the continent, and for three years, if after the expiration of that time or sooner, fortunate events should procure to Europe the enjoyment of a solid and lasting peace. In the latter case, viz. if a continental peace should be effected before the expiration of the three years, his Britannic majesty shall be at liberty to dispense with the service of that corps, having made known to his electoral highness his resolution, 3 months before hand, during which period the salary and other wages of the troops shall continue to be paid on the same footing, and in the same manner as stipulated in the subjoined articles.

2. The whole corps as well as the general appointment by his electoral highness for its command, shall be under the orders of that general in chief of the united armies, whom his Britannic majesty shall mention for that purpose. They shall, in every particular, be treated upon the same footing as the troops of the power in whose army they shall act. The said corps shall be entirely independent of those troops which his electoral highness has besides to furnish to the army of the empire a contingent.

3.—12. To defray for the expences of raising and equipping them, his Britannic majesty pays for every exercised and equipped horseman eighty dollars banco, and for every equipped and exercised foot soldier thirty dollars banco, the banco dollar at 4s. 9d. The corps shall march eight days after it has been requested.—As from the interrupted communication between England and the continent, the negotiations of the present treaty have been greatly protracted, the pay of the troops shall commence from the 28th of January of the present year. The whole maintenance of the corps shall be on the same footing as that of the imperial armies. In case his Britannic majesty should think it advisable to dispense with the services of this corps, he will pay the subsidies for the remaining time of the duration of the treaty, on the basis of the treaty of subsidies with Hesse-Cassel, of the 10th of April 1793, and over and above one month's pay and emoluments. The deserters from the troops of Mentz shall be delivered up, and those of the troops as shall be made prisoners of war, are to be exchanged in the same manner as other troops in English pay. His electoral highness will always keep the number of the troops complete. The British commissary may frequently review the troops, and demand reports of their state. His Britannic majesty pays 30 rix dollars banco for every recruit to recomplete the corps, deserters excepted. Artillery, and other warlike stores, that shall be lost before the enemy, are to be replaced at the expence of his Britannic majesty.

13. His electoral highness promises not to enter into negotiations with France as long as the present treaty shall be in force, unknown to his Britannic majesty, but shall communicate to his majesty, or to the commissioners authorized by him for that purpose, all communications and proposals made to him on that head. In case his Britannic majesty shall no longer consider himself bound to fulfil such other engagements, which would still remain to be executed, and will be fully authorized to consider as null and void every thing agreed upon in the present treaty. His Britannic majesty, on his part, promises during the term of the present treaty, not

to conclude a peace with France, without including in it his electoral highness, and regulating his interest by means of it.

14. His Britannic majesty promises to be mindful of the security of the territories and possession of his electoral highness, and as far as depends on him, and the circumstances of the war, and the good of the general cause shall allow it, to direct military operations in such a manner, that the states of his electoral highness at present occupied by his own troops, or those of the united armies, be covered, and, as much as possible spared. Should nevertheless, notwithstanding the measures taken for that purpose, any part of the above-mentioned states of his electoral highness be attacked by the enemy, in consequence of the present treaty, his Britannic majesty, conjointly, with his allies, will concert measures to procure his electoral highness an indemnification proportionate to the loss which one or other of the provinces may have suffered by such attack.

15. To give to his electoral highness a still greater proof of his friendship, and of his sincere participation in the welfare of the electorate, his Britannic majesty will proceed in the same manner with respect to the other possessions of his electoral highness so as the same shall be reconquered and wrested from the hands of the enemy; and will, conjointly with his allies, actively intercede on the conclusion of the general peace, that the electoral house be restored to the possession of the states which it enjoyed at the commencement of the present war, such as they were at that time.

16. The corps stipulated in the present treaty may be increased to 6000 men, by means of an augmentation of the expences for raising and equipping the troops, as well as the pay and other emoluments, to be calculated on the basis of the present treaty, in proportion to the increase of men which the high contracting powers may agree upon.

17. The conditions and articles of the present convention shall be communicated to his Imperial and Royal majesty the Roman emperor. He shall be at liberty to join in it, as far as the nature of the different articles agreed upon shall permit, as well as in all alterations and additions that might hereafter be made by the high contracting parties.

18. The ratification of the present treaty shall be exchanged within four weeks, or sooner, if possible. In testimony thereof the underwritten have signed and affixed their seal to the present treaty.

(Signed) W. WICKHAM.

HENRY COUNT SPAUR.

Done at Pfora, near Donaueschingen. April 30, 1800.

STATE PAPER.

The following proclamation from the Archduke CHARLES has been published at Prague:

"Charles Lewis, prince royal of Hungary and Bohemia, archduke of Austria, &c. &c. earnestly as his majesty, the emperor and king endeavours to procure an honorable and lasting peace for the whole of his hereditary dominions, and as much as it is to be wished, that, in honor of suffering humanity, after a long period of devastation, the enemy would be inclined to join for the same purpose, it nevertheless remains advisable, and is now more than ever absolutely necessary, to be prepared for the worst, if, contrary to our wishes and hopes, the obstinate refusal and

extravagant demands of the enemy should make a continuation of hostilities indispensably necessary, and to prepare for the greatest possible general defence. Precaution and prudence demand speedily, and with sufficient means, zealously to effect whatever the existing laws and the increasing danger of the country require at this decisive moment. From this consideration, the extraordinary armaments in the kingdom of Hungary, Transylvania, in Austria and Tyrol, will be effected with the utmost activity in a short period. The same precaution of his majesty also induces to prepare full security for the kingdom of Bohemia and the adjoining Moravia, as well as for all his faithful subjects, against any destructive attacks from the enemy. For obtaining this great object, his majesty orders as the most suitable means, to form a legion of 20 battalions of infantry from among the faithful inhabitants of Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, solely and wholly to be employed to the defence of the country, to be entrusted to my command, and to be called after my own name. This internal armament, however, must be speedily completed, by zeal and courage in every class of inhabitants, according to the present circumstances of the armies. The exertion necessary for this purpose can justly be expected from nations, the proper and prominent features of whose character have ever proved themselves by their attachment to their firm principles and sound judgment which in every thing looks for the evidence of truth, and fixes the stamp of conviction and necessity to an undertaking like that now resolved upon. This conviction will be the more decisive and general, as, without having recourse to artificial or intricate reasoning, it is founded merely upon facts, the strongest proofs of the ruin and degradations which have befallen the countries occupied by the enemy being manifest. Let the melancholy sensation of these events and examples rouse our full patriotic strength: let it steadily animate our spirit of resistance to the arrogant demands of the enemy, let the consciousness of our own strength and dignity speak so powerfully to our hearts, that we fear no personal services, nor evade any exertions and sacrifices whatever; let resolution distinguish our proceedings; let nothing prevent our having at heart the interests of our country! The enemy seeing the zeal which animates our bosoms, and the courage which strengthens our arms, will desist from menacing with any attack. However, be the plan on which he has resolved whatever it may, it will be defeated by the united exertions of an organized whole, by increased patriotic sentiments, energy and perseverance, which is even the only means of determining the enemy to an equitable and just peace, and which as experience has shewn, is the only form of behaviour with which security and independence can be connected.

On my part, I shall take upon myself, with the most conscientious care, the management of all that, with the honorable confidence placed in me, can lead to the great point in view. In return I confidently expect from the well meaning states and subjects (agreeable to the plan of organization, which will be communicated to the proper officer) the most vigorous and undivided co-operation in the defence of this just concern, which leaves no choice between ignominy and honor. I am fully persuaded, that by an emulation of the be-

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(Signed)
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behaviour of our loyal and brave ancestors, on similar occasions, the security and happiness of our country will further be obtained, as it has hitherto been gloriously preserved, under the protection of Providence, by perseverance, energy, and virtue even at the period of universal danger and misery.

(Signed) CHARLES, Archduke.
"Done at Prague, the 24th of October, 1800."

LONDON, November 24.

EMIGRANT PRIESTS.

Copy of a letter of the Minister of General Police of the French Republic to the Prefect of the Department of Calvados, at Caen.

Paris, 9th year of the French Republic, one and indivisible.

Citizen Prefect,

You are sensible of the indulgence shewn by the government towards non-juring priests since the 18th Brumaire, November 9. I have authorised numbers of them to return to their habitations, and have required no other condition on their part, but a promise of fidelity to the constitution of the republic. That condition was as moderate as reasonable, and is such a one as every government has a right to demand whenever it deems a similar pledge necessary with respect to those who wish to live subject to its laws. It would in fact be absurd, and contrary to every idea founded on the social compact, if simple individuals were allowed to impose restrictions to their submission to the laws, and to form a code, suited merely to their own convenience.

A government which should tolerate such an abuse would betray its weakness, and nourish the principles of its own destruction. No pretence whatever can be admissible in order to justify the refusal of a promise of fidelity to the constitution. It is only by their readiness to make such a promise that the banished Priests can give an assurance of the good intentions by which they are actuated in demanding to return to their country. Nevertheless, many of those who have profited by the indulgence of the government, and who know that such a pledge was the condition of their return, have come back with the intention of refusing to give it. To avoid such refusal, and to prevent the danger of admitting into the bosom of the Republic, men disposed to trouble its repose, there is one simple, easy mode. It is this:—I will never authorise the return of a banished Priest till every necessary enquiry has been made as to his conduct and morality; and until he has sent, subscribed with his own hand, the promise of fidelity to the constitution, with an offer to renew it before the sub-prefect, or mayor of the district in which he shall intend to fix his residence. Every Priest whom I shall order, shall be obliged to prove before the local authorities, that he has submitted to this formality, and is ready to submit to it again, if circumstances require it. If he refuses, he shall be immediately conducted to the frontiers. With respect to the priests already returned under the express condition of making a promise of fidelity, you will immediately transmit me the names, and situations of such of them as have not conformed to the condition, in order that I may adopt such measures as may be necessary with regard to them. You will be careful to give this letter sufficient publicity, in order that the regulations it refers to may be rig-

orously executed; and you will also make it the ground of your instructions to the sub-prefects and mayor of your department.

Health and fraternity,
(Signed) LOUCHE.

LOSS OF THE DROMEDARY.

An extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated Sept. 28, says—"You will possibly have seen by the papers, our misfortune of shipwreck in coming to the relief of this island, supposed to be attacked by a force from Guadaloupe, on endeavouring to get through Abacas, (one of the mouths of the Gulf of Paria.)

His majesty's ship Dromedary was carried by the current into the midst of the breakers on the desert rock, and completely wrecked, at ten at night of the 10th of August. You will think it extraordinary that the patient obedience and fortitude of the soldiers of the 2d West India regiment, contributed to the saving of every soul on board, which was despaired of for many hours. Our escape was considered the most miraculous that ever occurred; Captain Taylor, his officers and seamen, behaved with a coolness and intrepidity unexampled in such circumstances. The ship continued beating to pieces among the rocks and breakers against a coast, which to gain by swimming would have been attended with inevitable destruction.

She was at last driven in such a situation that her bowsprit reached a rock, which a man gained by swimming from a rope; several got to it by that means, till a spar was launched from the bow, by which the whole escaped from the wreck. There we were, about 500, clinging to the side of a rock, surrounded by breakers, which no boat dare venture to approach; with not quite a hoghead of water, every moment expecting the wreck to break up and go to sea with the change of current, and leave us to perish by a more deplorable fate.

In this state we remained fifteen hours, when to our great joy and surprise, we discovered a flotilla dispatched by Gov. Ker to our relief, in which we embarked before night, by regaining the wreck, which still stood our friend, as nothing could come near the rock we were on, to take us off; incredible to imagine though there were several women and children, not one life was lost; the children were tied on their parents' backs with the officers' sashes. I cannot avoid mentioning a circumstance of one of the seamen who was tying his wife to him, and was on the point of committing themselves to the waves, but by which I pointed out to him both must perish, adding, that if he left his wife with me, and take the soldiers, I would give him leave to get a spar, by which he would save her life and every woman and child on board; he did so, and succeeded, and after leaving her in safety returned to the wreck, and would not quit me until I got on shore. When the ship became full of water, and people were preparing to swim, however fruitless the attempt, several soldiers, expert swimmers, came and stood by their officers, declaring they would not leave them. Poor fellows! their good nature and fidelity would avail but little. Lieut. col. Carmichael was present at the whole of this miserable scene, and acted with his wonted presence of mind and manly fortitude."

By a letter from an officer at present serving in Malta to his relation in Cork, dated Fort Elmo La Valetta, September

9, we are informed—that the Captains of the navy expect 1000l. each of prize money by the capture of the vessels taken at Malta; the value of the guns found in the fortrefs of La Valetta is estimated at 114,000l. even were they to be sold as old metal; the buildings are so shattered by the siege that it will require some years to reinstate them. The regiments there at present, expect to remain as the Garrison of the island.

Among the noblemen introduced to his Majesty yesterday, was his Excellency Hodge Ibrahim Candi, Admiral of Algiers, and Ambassador and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Dey.

He has presented to the king two beautiful African horses, one black and the other bay, richly caparisoned with a saddle embroidered with gold, and the stirrups of silver; he also presented an elegant sword, besides other costly presents. His excellency is a fine tall man, and appears about fifty years old. His attendants, on parting with the horses, kissed the animals and shed tears.

Alexandria Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

✉ No Northern Mail this day.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated December 12, 1800.

"The Administration of St. Jago de Cuba have determined to admit all provisions into that port, at one half the usual duties, for the term of six months; this event probably may induce to adventuring that way from the United States. Provisions here, at present, are tolerable sale."

The fluctuation which has all along marked the affairs of Europe, renders all speculation on the future destiny of that quarter of the globe, a matter of precarious conjecture. The policy of the nations at war is not less scrutible than the designs which may be contemplated by those who affect pacific determinations. We have seen, at one moment, when peace was most sanguinely expected, its arrival impeded by the pride, the jealousy, or the ambition of a belligerent; at another, when the indications of general tranquility were most manifest, we have seen hostility protracted by the misconduct of powers formerly neutral. Resisting or eluding the predictions of politicians, Europe still groans under the accumulating afflictions of a war, the termination of which is at present as deeply hid from human foresight, as it was at the disastrous moment of its commencement.

It is the province of wisdom to lessen the force of evils which it cannot wholly avert. The conduct of Europe, however, being openly at war with humanity, has constantly violated this principle. While the animosity of the contending parties has been studiously embittered and enraged by instigating their national prejudices, or by creating unreal motives for hatred, natural causes have also conspired to swell the horrors of the desperate conflict. The improvidence and havoc of war, has been succeeded by the miseries of famine and disease; and external hostility has been abetted by internal disorder, rebellion and massacre.

These evils are not peculiar to the pre-

sent war. They are more or less the inevitable concomitants of every contest originating in human passion, and protracted by folly uncontrolled, and ambition inexhaustible.

When will it end! is the involuntary exclamation of every friend to the happiness of the human race. It were a purpose which would enoble almost any means (if the object attained can ever sanctify the means) to harmonize the discordance of interests which at present wraps these unfortunate countries in universal conflagration. Former wars have been terminated through the medium of neutrals;—is the present so implacable as to defy mediation, and only to be extinguished by the annihilation of one of the belligerents?

Phil. Gaz.

Various schemes have been offered to the British government, by the most ingenious projectors of the day, all boasting to be infallible remedies for the distresses of the times. Next to the self denying ordinances, nothing seems more eligible than a bill "to suspend the operations of the appetite for a limited time."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charlottesville, to his friend in Richmond, dated 8th January, 1801.

"A considerable shock from an Earthquake was felt at this place about nine o'clock last night, which lasted five or six seconds and went off with a rumbling noise; it was preceded about half an hour, by a flash of light, probably from a meteor, but I have seen no person who had an opportunity of observing the appearance of it."

The following Question was stated to Sir John Nicoll, King's Advocate, London:

"Whether British born subjects, who have been naturalized in America as citizens of the United States, within the last four to six years, can trade between North America and the French or Spanish islands and settlements in the West-Indies, without subjecting their property to confiscation in a British court of admiralty?"

ANSWER.

I know of no instance in which the court of appeals, or the high court of admiralty, has condemned property not contraband, on account of its belonging to a British subject trading with the enemy, when it has appeared that such British subject had been regularly admitted a citizen of America, and was bona fide resident and established as a merchant in that country; and I am of opinion, that no such decision is likely to take place.

The same question as relates to Frenchmen.

ANSWER.

The same rule would prevail in respect to a native Frenchman, but if the removal were recent and the trade to the French colonies, and he was carrying on a trade in another branch to France, and this was the course of trade in which he had been previously engaged, the fact would be more difficult to establish, that the residence was not colorable and merely to evade the effect of hostilities.

(Signed) J. NICOLL.

November 17, 1800.

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24.

To Rent.

The Long Glade,

WITH two hundred acres of land adjoining, situated in the county of Fairfax, on the Post Road to Alexandria and the City of Washington, 19 miles from the former and 13 from the latter.

The situation for a tavern is equal to any in the county—The buildings are convenient, new and good. The meadow only will pay double the rent.

It will be rented on reasonable terms to an industrious steady man. A German would be preferred.

Apply to Mr. Wyley near the premises, or
J. SWIFT.

Alexandria, Jan. 20, eo3t

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, at the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the seventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his first examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the said Tavern, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, to undergo his second examination, when and where the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the last sitting of the Commissioners the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination, and the Creditors afore-said to choose Assignees; of which last sitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Clerk to the Commission.

January 20, 1801. d

TO BE RENTED,

On the 1st day of February next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of two years,

The FISHERY

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, heretofore fished by captain Middleton—the time for fishing to be the usual season. Approved security will be required.

JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Jan. 20. 6t

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muscovado sugar
East India sugar in bags
Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine
Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter casks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the schooner Philip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12.

eo3t1aw3t

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—
A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots

in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th. eo

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 1.

(2)co

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets,

Castile soap in boxes

4th proof Barcelona brandy

A few tierces of whiskey

East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.

Hyson, suchong and bohea tea

A quantity of dipt candles

Writing paper assorted, in bales

Wrapping do.

China, assorted handsomely, in cases

Soal and upper leather

Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities

Leading and other lines

A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

Labourers wanted.

I wish to hire for the present year, four or five slaves to labour on my farm near Alexandria. Mr. Samuel Lightfoot living on the land will contract for them.

WILLIAM CRAIK.

January 15.

d3t4

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Alex. Dec. 8.

d

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27.

2aw6t4

For Liverpool.



The Ship POLLY,
Capt. SAM. HANCOCK,
will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.—Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16.

d

For New-York.



The Schooner PHILIP,
Capt. TUPMAN,
To sail in all next week.

For FREIGHT apply to the master on board, or to

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.

January 16.

eo4t

For Freight or Charter

To any of the Leeward West-India Islands,
The fast-sailing Brig
FAME,

Burthen seven hundred barrels, now lying at Lawrafon's Wharf. For terms apply to

SHREVE & JANNEY,

or the Captain on board.

January 14.

eo

FOR SALE,

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22.

d

The Subscriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the minds of those who have heretofore borrowed Tools of various descriptions of him, with a sense that it is high time they were returned—particularly, two story cornish planes, and several smaller sizes, saws of various descriptions, beads and bench planes: they are mostly branded with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot,

with a large and convenient Warehouse, in good stand for business. He has several

Dwelling Houses for Sale,

in different situations, which will be disposed of as bargains, as he is anxious to improve his vacant property. For particulars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.

January 16.

d6t

NOTICE.

People are in future to take care how they cross my lot and break down my fencing on Hunting Creek. I will no longer suffer fishing or fowling there. I have employed a man to watch and being a competent evidence, I will prosecute the first man, or man's son, that makes another trespass upon me.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15.

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expence of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company,
George-Town, Dec. 29. 3ot

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18.

4weo

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

January 5.

eo4

A small Cargo of

James River COALS,

At Fitzgerald's wharf,

To be sold on moderate terms, if applied for immediately.

Philadelphia loaf and lump sugar; hard soap by the box; also a few boxes of crown or shaving soap; hay in bundles of about two hundred weight; Flour, Bran and Shorts by the quantity.

Cash given for Wheat or Corn.

Wm. HARTSHORNE.

12 mo. 24.

eo

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper.—A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800.

codtf

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16.

PRINTED BY

S. SNOWDEN & Co.

KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.